

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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HELPING TO WIN

In spite of the optimistic reports from France the bald truth is coming out that the boys over there are tightening their belts to allay the qualms of hunger. This is not mincing words. The men who are fighting our battles are menaced with gaunt starvation. The women and children of the French poilus who have sturdily kept up their courage in the face of the most disheartening circumstances are in dire distress. In plain English they need food and it is up to us to see that they are supplied, for, unless we help France to hold the front lines until our armies get there, there will be nothing for our boys to do on their arrival unless it is to come back home with the shameful acknowledgment that they arrived too late to be effective.

The Frenchman must be kept on the front line and in the first line of trenches for several months yet when our forces will have received that training that will render them suitable for entering into the rigors of war. Therefore, when the food administrator asks every earnest American citizen to save wheat products there should not be any hesitation in yielding a prompt and vigorous assent. We can dispense with wheat since we have so many substitutes that carry the vital proportions. If we fail to do this we will have none other than ourselves to blame for any delay in settling the war. Our boys have gone over there prepared to make the supreme sacrifice and it is begging the question for any one to inquire the reason why we should stint ourselves that we may help win the war. There can be but one answer and that is that we will give up every pound we may have in our larders and subsidize to the end of the war on whatever cereals we can find. There is no shortage of barley and corn flours. There is an abundance of rice and oatmeal in stock throughout the country and as an offering on the altar of patriotism none should delay or defer submitting to any order emanating from the national food administrator.

SIAM DELIVERS THE GOODS

Ever there was a nation treated with the utmost contempt by the civilized powers it is little Siam, that mystic kingdom which was supposed to have a monopoly of the white elephant business. Nothing serious was thought of the power situated in the Indo-China peninsula with a native population of less than 3,000,000. In the minds of young and old the nation was associated with the land that gave birth to Eng and Chang, the twins whose lives formed a most profound study for the medical men and scientists of the 19th century. In looking up the encyclopedia under the head of manufacturing it is learned that "the Siamese are deficient in manufacturing arts. The only manufactures are a species of coarse cloth and silk, rough paper made from the bark of a tree, water jars and colored tiles for the roofs of temples." That is all the historian could find to speak of in the line of industrial development of this race which has shown greater initiative than the resourceful United States in getting action on the airplane service. Siam has tendered the services of 500 fully equipped and trained aviators for active use on the French front while America is still talking of sending over 20,000 machines and thousands of trained flyers. The reader may judge for himself which is likely to be the more effective force for instant utilization. An ounce of action is better a thousand times than a ton of promises and it is a shameful spectacle that little, benighted Siam is first in the field with a corps of men that is badly needed at this time.

There appears to be some unerring fatality about everything this nation has undertaken in attempting to enter the war on a tremendous scale. In every respect we have been long on promise and short on execution but in our own peculiar way we get there after muddling along and wasting millions in pursuing some ignis fatuus that leads us into the swamps of speculation and embarrassment. It was the way with the machine guns, the new rifles, the heavy ordnance, shipbuilding and now the construction of airplanes. When we begin there will be delivery with phenomenal speed but there never should have been any delay in a branch of the service which was of such vital importance in maintaining the unbroken line on the western front. Uncle Sam will get there after cutting the Gordian knot of red tape that has shackled every other department of the administration through trying to fit square pegs in round holes.

ALLIED UNITY

DURING the course of his great speech in parliament Premier Lloyd George revealed the urgent necessity which led to welding the forces of Great Britain, France and the United States into a single army. He said that the British line was extended before Cambrai to take in a part of what was formerly the French line, although it was against the best judgment of the war cabinet, "because there was considerable ferment in France last year on the subject of the length of the line held by the French. The French losses had been enormous and they had sustained the great strain of the fighting for the last three years."

Because the French forces were holding 326 miles of the front and the British but 120 miles there was a feeling in France that the allies were not doing their share. "The pressure from the French government and the French army," said the prime minister, "was enormous." The British line was extended 30 miles farther south and it was in the new sector taken over by the British that the Germans broke through the front-line defenses of the allies in the big drive. Under present plans there is no distinction among the allied armies; the whole front is held by a single army, of which the forces of all the allied countries form a part. This unity removes all opportunity for discontent as to the part each is playing. It is a co-ordination organized for victory.

The twin kaisers like Satan and Sin, are going to meet to discuss the future of Russia and other conquered territories, it is said. We miss our guess unless Karl and Wilhelm find other topics to discuss. Those bread riots in Prague and Vienna probably loom up,

bigger in the eyes of the Kaiser Karl than the whole Ukraine with the Balkans to boot. What those heavenly twins long to discuss is peace, and that speedily before the raging flames of Tophet break loose in their imperial realms.

With all those swivel-chair generals of finance and economy preaching about retrenchment and wearing old clothes it may be observed that the government departments are still using bond envelopes at \$8.00 a thousand for sending out printed matter urging citizens to save every dollar for thrift stamps. Merchants find it easy to get along with envelopes costing not to exceed one-fourth that price.

Butte has a prize profiteer in the person of a man who died from overeating or a deficiency of patriotism in not abiding by the injunction of the food administrator.

The Irish can avoid fighting over conscription by fighting in the trenches.

Flat pocket books are fashionable since the country resolved to go into buying Liberty Bonds.

Even the gardens plot these days.

AIMED TO GERMANIZE WORLD BY THIS WAR

(By Associated Press.)

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—Heinrich von Treitschke was described at the "Win the War for Permanent Peace" convention today as one who, next to Bismarck and Emperor William had done most to mould modern German political thought and bring on the present war. The speaker was Dr. Richard Heath Dabney of the University of Virginia, who studied under Treitschke in Berlin. Dr. Dabney's topic was "Germany's Dream of Dominion."

"Treitschke's whole aim," he said, "was to Prussianize Germany and Germanize the world. I heard him at the height of his powers, from the fall of 1883 to the spring of 1885. 'Upon other peoples he poured forth hate, scorn and contempt, particularly upon the English and ourselves. 'We German idealists,' I heard him say, 'have time to meditate upon beauty: The Americans chase the dollar.' It might surprise Treitschke, could he now arise from the tomb and see American dollars and American men preparing to chase the kaiser back to Berlin."

"Treitschke's theory of the state as an all-engulfing power has seized

hold of the German mind. The German, submerging his own personal identity in the state, seeks dominion, through the state, over others. The American, intelligently combining with his fellow individuals, seeks rational freedom for himself and for them. If Prussia conquers our armies, the Prussian theory will conquer our souls, and the American conception of the state, as an organization deriving its moral authority from the collective consent of intelligent individuals, will perish from the earth. 'The two men who best embody the American and the Prussian ideals respectively are Patrick Henry and Frederick the Great. The latter, you remember, carried upon his person, during the Seven Years' war, a vial of poison—to be swallowed if ever the time should come when his and Prussia's power must fall. Dominion or death. These were the alternatives for Frederick the Prussian.'

"Not so for Patrick Henry the American, whose immortal words might well be adopted today as our battle-cry and that of our heroic allies: 'I know not what others may say but as for me give me liberty, or give me death.'"

BERLIN ADOPTS AMERICAN SYSTEM TESTING FITNESS OF EMPLOYEES

(By Associated Press.)

STOCKHOLM, May 16.—A "labor association for vocational psychology" has been established in Berlin by the co-operation of the heads of various large industries and scientific men. The institution, adapted from American methods, will assist employers of labor and employees in determining the latter's fitness for various vocations.

Practical experiments in various branches of industry have been conducted along similar lines recently in other German cities. Hamburg, for example, examines would-be street railway employees by this method, which is based mainly on experiments by Hugo Munsterberg and other practical psychologists in America.

In the Hamburg tests for street railway employees, a strip of paper containing the letters of the alphabet, passes at a uniform speed before the candidate's eyes for 6 1/2 minutes at the rate of one letter every four-fifths of a second. Whenever an "a," a "g" or an "n" appears the candidate presses a telegraph key with the right hand. This impulse is recorded on a recorder registering twenty-fifths of a second.

Twelve red letters also appear on the strip of paper, and when one of these "danger" signals appear a level must be depressed with the left hand. If this red letter be one of the three mentioned, it must be registered with both hands. The record of the two hands gives graphically the candidate's powers of attention and quick reaction.

REFORESTATION IN PENNSYLVANIA

(By Associated Press.)

HAZELTON, Pa., May 15.—Because the operators of anthracite coal mines need timber, an impetus has been given to the reforestation of the mountains and hills in the mining region. The scarcity of lumber for mine pillars and other mine uses has led to the creation of a forestry department by several of the large mining companies, one of which has just reforested Bear Creek watershed with 5000 white pine and 5000 Norway spruce trees. Thirty thousand more trees are in process of cultivation at Hazleton, Pa., in the Panther Creek valley.

If timber is ready to cut in the vicinity of the mines the troublesome waits and long hauls will be eliminated. More timberland in the anthracite region would stop floods, add to the water supply, reduce the drought periods and enable the anthracite industry to add to its output. This would be done through better protection thus afforded to the stripping areas in mines which would add to the speeding-up ability. Many thousands of acres are available about the mines for reforestation.

Read today's news today in the Bonanza.

BRITISH BUILDING STANDARD SHIPS

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, May 15.—"Fabricated" vessels are one of the latest and most interesting developments of Great Britain's shipbuilding drive. A fabricated ship is one whose component parts are manufactured in other than shipbuilding yards, usually in plants inland. The new fabricated ship is larger than most of the standard ships and there is not a curved frame in it.

In fabrication of ships the aim was to increase speed of production and also to utilize for shipbuilding purposes such plants as bridge-building yards and land engine factories.

It is expected that ships of the new type soon will materially increase the tonnage output.

LONDON WORKERS PROTEST

(By Associated Press.)

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—The London trades council sent a cablegram to the San Francisco Bulletin here today protesting the death sentence against Thomas J. Mooney and asking for a new trial.

The Bonanza publishes full telegraph reports. Subscribe for it.

SCIENCE AND ITS RELATION TO WAR

(By Associated Press.)

AMSTERDAM, May 16.—Professor Haber, head of the Chemical Research Institute of Berlin, has just been awarded the Bunsen medal for a lecture on the "Relationship of the Exact Sciences to Militarism." The medal, it is stated, is no longer made of gold, but "of the best German steel, as is appropriate to the times."

The lecturer argued that the war has established the necessity for the closest co-operation between men of science and military organizers and leaders. He said that "this co-operation will be necessary as long as wars remain necessary, and that will be for a long time."

Describing the development of the use of gas in warfare, Professor Haber said: "Gas attacks arose on both sides out of the requirements of the situation. Throughout history, attempts have always been made to smoke out the enemy when a war has become stationary. The reason why the use of gas is disliked by our enemies is that the use of protections against gas attack calls for a special measure of discipline and intelligence in the common soldier."

PRUSSIAN BUDGET SHOWS A DEFICIT

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, May 16.—Announcement that there would be a deficit of several hundred million marks in the Prussian budget for 1918 was made in the Prussian house of deputies recently by Minister of Finance Hertz, according to the Cologne Gazette.

"Our people must fully realize the seriousness of the situation," he said. "The restoration of the railroads will cost billions. Canal projects are being discussed which will also involve billions. I will not indulge in absurdities. Tax rates of 50 per cent have been mentioned. I consider tax rates of 20 to 25 per cent as absolutely unbearable."

He said that talk that incomes would be taxed 45 per cent had caused great alarm throughout the country and that he deemed such rates absurd.

FINDS TREASURE

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, May 16.—Workmen engaged on salvage operations in a district which recently suffered from an air raid, found a box in the debris containing 700 sovereigns.

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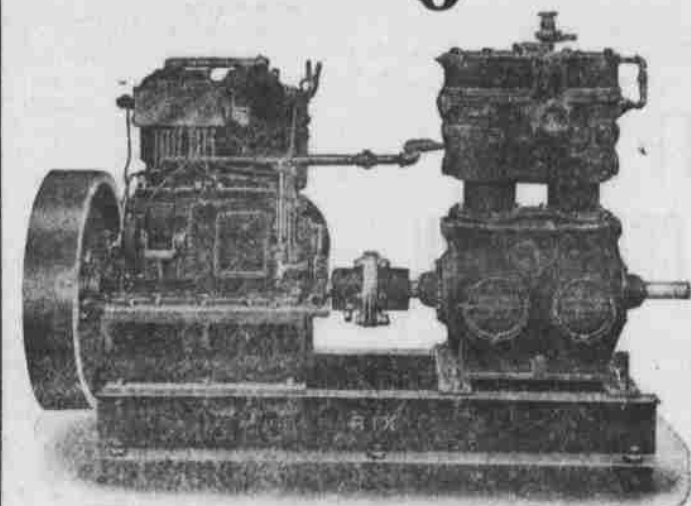
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